

# Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Buckeye Texas Hub LLC

Site Name: Buckeye Texas Hub  
Area Name: Texas Dock and Rail Company  
Physical Location: 7002 Marvin Berry Rd  
Nearest City: Corpus Christi  
County: Nueces

Permit Number: 03622  
Project Type: Initial Issuance

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: 5171  
SIC Name: Petroleum Bulk stations and Terminals

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). An application for initial permit issuance has been submitted in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201. This document may include the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A basis for applying permit shields;
- A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
- A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
- A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
- The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
- The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
- A compliance status; and
- A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: April 18, 2017

## Operating Permit Basis of Determination

### Permit Area Process Description

Buckeye Texas Hub receives a variety of refined and unrefined petroleum products via three connections to various pipeline sources. Two of the pipeline connections are equipped with pig receiving traps. Pipeline pigging operations are required for maintenance and inspection of the pipelines as well as change of service. Pigs (slugs of specific shape designed to conform to the pipeline geometry and travel a specified length of pipeline) are received utilizing the pig receiving traps. The pig removal activities consist of closing off flow to the pig receiving trap via valves, removing residual products, extracting the pig, and subsequently closing the pig receiving trip.

Buckeye Texas Hub receives a variety of refined and unrefined petroleum products by railcars and tanker trucks via railcar transfer racks and tanker truck lease and custody transfer (LACT) unloading racks. The LACT units are utilized for receipt of condensate/light oil and require maintenance for removal of solids that collect in the flow metering systems. Flow meters are removed from the system, cleaned and returned to service. Air pollutant emissions from flow meter maintenance consist of VOC from equipment components.

Various refined and unrefined petroleum products received by tanker truck, railcar, barge, ship, or pipeline are unloaded by pumps to multiple storage tanks. Products stored at the facility include condensate/light oil, natural gasoline/naphtha, gasoline, jet fuels, Canadian Bitumen, distillates, kerosene, asphalts, and blended fuels.

In the marine vessel loading operations, products are loaded by pump from various storage tanks and pipeline connections to marine vessels (barge and ship loading compartments). Products loaded into marine vessel storage compartments at the terminal include condensate/light oils, natural gasoline/naphtha, gasoline, Canadian Bitumen, jet fuels, distillates, kerosene, asphalt, atmospheric tower bottoms/vacuum gas oils, butane and blended fuels. The maximum product loading rate for the East and Middle Docks is 12,000 bbl/hr each. The East Dock is equipped with one liquid product loading arm, and the Middle Dock is equipped with two liquid product loading arms. Petroleum products with a true vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia at loading temperature are loaded into marine vessel loading compartments without controls. Vapors from the loading of petroleum products with a true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia at loading temperature are captured by a vapor collection system. Buckeye Texas Hub loads petroleum products into barges and non-inerted ships under vacuum conditions.

### FOPs at Site

The “application area” consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site. Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: None

### Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	VOC, HAPS
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### Reading State of Texas’s Federal Operating Permit

The Title V Federal Operating Permit (FOP) lists all state and federal air emission regulations and New Source Review (NSR) authorizations (collectively known as “applicable requirements”) that apply at a particular site or permit area (in the event a site has multiple FOPs). **The FOP does not authorize new emissions or new construction activities.** The FOP begins with an introductory page which is common to all Title V permits. This page gives the details of the company, states the authority of the issuing agency, requires the company to

operate in accordance with this permit and 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 122, requires adherence with NSR requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116, and finally indicates the permit number and the issuance date.

This is followed by the table of contents, which is generally composed of the following elements. Not all permits will have all of the elements.

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
  - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
  - Additional Monitoring Requirements
  - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
  - Compliance Requirements
  - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
  - Permit Location
  - Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
  - Applicable Requirements Summary
    - Unit Summary
    - Applicable Requirements Summary
  - Additional Monitoring Requirements
  - Permit Shield
  - New Source Review Authorization References
  - Compliance Plan
  - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
  - Acronym list
- Appendix B
  - Copies of major NSR authorizations

## General Terms and Conditions

The General Terms and Conditions are the same and appear in all permits. The first paragraph lists the specific citations for 30 TAC Chapter 122 requirements that apply to all Title V permit holders. The second paragraph describes the requirements for record retention. The third paragraph provides details for voiding the permit, if applicable. The fourth paragraph states that the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116 by obtaining a New Source Review authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

## Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting: The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on a OP-UA Form or Form OP-SUM. Form OP-SUM must list all units addressed in the application and provide identifying information, applicable OP-UA Forms, and preconstruction authorizations. The various OP-UA Forms provide the characteristics of each unit from which applicable requirements are established. Some exceptions exist as a few units may have both site-wide requirements and unit specific requirements.

Other conditions: The other entries under special terms and conditions are in general terms referring to compliance with the more detailed data listed in the attachments.

## Attachments

**Applicable Requirements Summary:** The first attachment, the Applicable Requirements Summary, has two tables, addressing unit specific requirements. The first table, the Unit Summary, includes a list of units with applicable requirements, the unit type, the applicable regulation, and the requirement driver. The intent of the requirement driver is to inform the reader that a given unit may have several different operating scenarios and the differences between those operating scenarios.

The applicable requirements summary table provides the detailed citations of the rules that apply to the various units. For each unit and operating scenario, there is an added modifier called the “index number,” detailed citations specifying monitoring and testing requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The data for this table are based on data supplied by the applicant on the OP-SUM and various OP-UA forms.

**Additional Monitoring Requirement:** The next attachment includes additional monitoring the applicant must perform to ensure compliance with the applicable standard. Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) is often required to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limitations/standards for large emission units that use control devices to achieve compliance with applicant requirements. When necessary, periodic monitoring (PM) requirements are specified for certain parameters (i.e. feed rates, flow rates, temperature, fuel type and consumption, etc.) to determine if a term and condition or emission unit is operating within specified limits to control emissions. These additional monitoring approaches may be required for two reasons. First, the applicable rules do not adequately specify monitoring requirements (exception- Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards (MACTs) generally have sufficient monitoring), and second, monitoring may be required to fill gaps in the monitoring requirements of certain applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

**Permit Shield.** A permit may or may not have a permit shield, depending on whether an applicant has applied for, and justified the granting of, a permit shield. A permit shield is a special condition included in the permit document stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirement(s) or specified applicable state-only requirement(s).

**New Source Review Authorization References:** All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

**Compliance Plan:** A permit may have a compliance schedule attachment for listing corrective actions plans for any emission unit that is out of compliance with an applicable requirement.

**Alternative Requirements:** This attachment will list any alternative monitoring plans or alternative means of compliance for applicable requirements that have been approved by the EPA Administrator and/or the TCEQ Executive Director.

## Appendix A

**Acronym list:** This attachment lists the common acronyms used when discussing the FOPs.

## Appendix B

Copies of major NSR authorizations applicable to the units covered by this permit have been included in this Appendix, to ensure that all interested persons can access those authorizations.

### **Stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111, Subchapter A, § 111.111(a)(1)(B) addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions**

The site contains stationary vents with a flowrate less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and constructed after January 31, 1972 which are limited, over a six-minute average, to 20% opacity as required by 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). As a site may have a large number of stationary vents that fall into this category, they are not required to be listed individually in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. This is consistent with EPA's White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995, that states that requirements that apply identically to emission units at a site can be treated on a generic basis such as source-wide opacity limits.

Periodic monitoring is specified in Special Term and Condition 3 for stationary vents subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) to verify compliance with the 20% opacity limit. These vents are not expected to produce visible emissions during normal operation. The TCEQ evaluated the probability of these sources violating the opacity standards and determined that there is a very low potential that an opacity standard would be exceeded. It was determined that continuous monitoring for these sources is not warranted as there would be very limited environmental benefit in continuously monitoring sources that have a low potential to produce visible emissions. Therefore, the TCEQ set the visible observation monitoring frequency for these sources to once per calendar quarter.

The TCEQ has exempted vents that are not capable of producing visible emissions from periodic monitoring requirements. These vents include sources of colorless VOCs, non-fuming liquids, and other materials that cannot produce emissions that obstruct the transmission of light. Passive ventilation vents, such as plumbing vents, are also included in this category. Since this category of vents are not capable of producing opacity due to the physical or chemical characteristics of the emission source, periodic monitoring is not required as it would not yield any additional data to assure compliance with the 20% opacity standard of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B).

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

### **Stationary Vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions**

All other stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not covered in the Special Terms and Conditions are listed in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. The basis for the applicability determinations for these vents are listed in the Determination of Applicable Requirements table.

### **Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations**

The following chart summarizes the applicability of the principal air pollution regulatory programs to the permit area:

<b>Regulatory Program</b>	<b>Applicability (Yes/No)</b>
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	Yes
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes

40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	No
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	No
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	No

### **Basis for Applying Permit Shields**

An operating permit applicant has the opportunity to specifically request a permit shield to document that specific applicable requirements do not apply to emission units in the permit. A permit shield is a special condition stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirements or specified potentially applicable state-only requirements. A permit shield has been requested in the application for specific emission units. For the permit shield requests that have been approved, the basis of determination for regulations that the owner/operator need not comply with are located in the "Permit Shield" attachment of the permit.

### **Insignificant Activities**

In general, units not meeting the criteria for inclusion on either Form OP-SUM or Form OP-REQ1 are not required to be addressed in the operating permit application. Examples of these types of units include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
2. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities other than those used to incinerate wastewater treatment plant sludge. Stacks or vents for sanitary sewer plumbing traps are also included.
3. Food preparation facilities including, but not limited to, restaurants and cafeterias used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption on the premises.
4. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
5. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing bedding, clothing, or other fabric items generated primarily at the premises. This does not include emissions from dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.
6. Facilities storing only dry, sweet natural gas, including natural gas pressure regulator vents.
7. Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
8. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
9. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
10. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).
11. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
12. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
13. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.

14. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
15. Well cellars.
16. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
20. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
21. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 lbs. or less used for the casting of metals;
22. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
23. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
24. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
25. Battery recharging areas.
26. Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.

### **Determination of Applicable Requirements**

The tables below include the applicability determinations for the emission units, the index number(s) where applicable, and all relevant unit attribute information used to form the basis of the applicability determination. The unit attribute information is a description of the physical properties of an emission unit which is used to determine the requirements to which the permit holder must comply. For more information about the descriptions of the unit attributes specific Unit Attribute Forms may be viewed at [www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_all\\_ua\\_forms.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_all_ua_forms.html).

A list of unit attribute forms is included at the end of this document. Some examples of unit attributes include construction date; product stored in a tank; boiler fuel type; etc.. Generally, multiple attributes are needed to determine the requirements for a given emission unit and index number. The table below lists these attributes in the column entitled "Basis of Determination." Attributes that demonstrate that an applicable requirement applies will be the factual basis for the specific citations in an applicable requirement that apply to a unit for that index number. The TCEQ Air Permits Division has developed flowcharts for determining applicability of state and federal regulations based on the unit attribute information in a Decision Support System (DSS). These flowcharts can be accessed via the internet at [www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_supportsys.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html). The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

The attributes for each unit and corresponding index number provide the basis for determining the specific legal citations in an applicable requirement that apply, including emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The rules were found to apply or not apply by using the unit attributes as answers to decision questions found in the flowcharts of the DSS. Some additional attributes indicate which legal citations of a rule apply. The legal citations that apply to each emission unit may be found in the Applicable Requirements Summary table of the draft permit. There may be some entries or rows of units and rules not found in the permit, or if the permit contains a permit shield, repeated in the permit shield area. These are sets of attributes that describe negative applicability, or; in other words, the reason why a potentially applicable requirement does not apply.

If applicability determinations have been made which differ from the available flowcharts, an explanation of the decisions involved in the applicability determination is specified in the column "Changes and Exceptions to RRT." If there were no exceptions to the DSS, then this column has been removed.

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring,

recordkeeping, or reporting, the word “None” will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the portion of this document entitled “Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected.”

When attributes demonstrate that a unit is not subject to an applicable requirement, the applicant may request a permit shield for those items. The portion of this document entitled “Basis for Applying Permit Shields” specifies which units, if any, have a permit shield.

#### Operational Flexibility

When an emission unit has multiple operating scenarios, it will have a different index number associated with each operating condition. This means that units are permitted to operate under multiple operating conditions. The applicable requirements for each operating condition are determined by a unique set of unit attributes. For example, a tank may store two different products at different points in time. The tank may, therefore, need to comply with two distinct sets of requirements, depending on the product that is stored. Both sets of requirements are included in the permit, so that the permit holder may store either product in the tank.



### Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP_FWP	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII_FP	<p>Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 11, 2005.</p> <p>Diesel = Diesel fuel is used.</p> <p>Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 450 KW and less than or equal to 560 KW.</p> <p>Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement.</p> <p>Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder.</p> <p>Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements.</p> <p>Standards = The emergency CI ICE meets the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.</p> <p>Commencing = CI ICE that is commencing new construction.</p> <p>Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.</p> <p>Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is after 07/01/2006.</p> <p>Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2013.</p> <p>Install Date = The CI ICE was installed in 2012 through 2015.</p> <p>Options = The CI ICE rated speed is less than 2650 RPMs.</p>	[G] 60.4214(d) was removed manually from the reporting requirements as they do not operate for the purposes listed (non-emergency operation or other non-emergency operation).
GRP_FWP	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ_FP	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.</p> <p>Nonindustrial Emergency Engine = Stationary RICE is not defined in 40 CFR §63.6675 as a residential emergency RICE, a commercial emergency RICE, or an institutional emergency RICE.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p>	
GRP_115ST	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112_115KST1	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p>	
GRP_115ST	30 TAC Chapter	R5112_115KST2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
	115, Storage of VOCs		and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons	
GRP_115ST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB_115KST1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal	
GRP_115ST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB_115KST2	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated after custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal	
GRP_115ST	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE_115ST	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.	
GRP_115ST	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R	63R_115KST	Storage Capacity = Capacity is at least 20,000 gallons (75,708 liters) Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation (AMEL) as it pertains to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R. Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Subject to NSPS Kb = Storage vessel is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	
GRP_250ST	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112_250KST1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons	
GRP_250ST	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112_250KST2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons	
GRP_250ST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB_250KST1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal	
GRP_250ST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB_250KST2	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated after custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal	
GRP_250ST	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE-250KST	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.	
GRP_250ST	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R	63R_250KST	Storage Capacity = Capacity is at least 20,000 gallons (75,708 liters) Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation (AMEL) as it pertains to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R. Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Subject to NSPS Kb = Storage vessel is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	
GRP_45ST	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112_45KST	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons	
GRP_45ST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB_45ST	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal	
GRP_45ST	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE_45ST	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP_5080ST	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112_5080KST1	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p>	
GRP_5080ST	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112_5080KST2	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia</p> <p>Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p>	
GRP_5080ST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB_5080KST1	<p>Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate)</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters)</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia</p> <p>Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure</p>	
GRP_5080ST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB_5080KST2	<p>Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated after custody transfer</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters)</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia</p> <p>Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure</p>	
GRP_5080ST	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE_5080ST	Product Stored = Organic HAP containing liquid other than crude oil.	
GRP_5080ST	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R	63R_5080KST	<p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is at least 20,000 gallons (75,708 liters)</p> <p>Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation (AMEL) as it pertains to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R.</p> <p>Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using two seals mounted one above the other to form a continuous closure</p> <p>Subject to NSPS Kb = Storage vessel is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb</p>	
GRP_T1-T6	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112_T1-T6ST	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p>	
GRP_CONTML	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	5211-CONT-ML	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal	
GRP_CONTML	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	63Y-CONT-ML	<p>CEMS = Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) is not being used.</p> <p>Subpart Y Facility Type = New onshore loading terminal (located onshore or less than 0.5 miles from shore).</p> <p>Ballasting Operations = Operations other than or in addition to ballasting operations are performed at the facility.</p> <p>Vapor Balancing System = Emissions are not reduced by a vapor balancing system.</p> <p>Documenting Vapor Tightness = Electing to comply with the vapor tightness documentation in 40 CFR 63.567(b)(5)(ii).</p> <p>Vapor Pressure = Vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 10.3 kilopascals (1.5 psia) at standard conditions, 20° C and 760 mm Hg.</p> <p>Subpart BB Applicability = Marine vessel loading operations are not subject to and complying with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB.</p> <p>Subpart Y Control Device Type = Combustion device other than flare or boiler.</p> <p>Material Loaded = Both gasoline and crude oil.</p> <p>HAP Impurities Only = Marine vessel loading operations at loading berths transfer liquids containing organic hazardous air pollutants other than as impurities.</p> <p>Performance Test = Baseline temperature from performance test.</p> <p>Alternate Monitoring = Complying with the control device specific monitoring procedures in 40 CFR § 63.564.</p> <p>Source Emissions = Source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons.</p> <p>Alternate Test Procedure = Complying with the test procedures in 40 CFR § 63.565.</p> <p>Throughput = Source with throughput less than 10 M barrels and 200 M barrels.</p> <p>Vent Stream By-Pass = There are no valves that could route displaced vapors to the atmosphere.</p>	
GRP_VRUMML	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	5211-VRU-ML	<p>Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a carbon adsorption system.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal</p> <p>Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.</p> <p>Marine Terminal Exemptions = The marine terminal is not claiming one or more of the exemptions in 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(5)(B).</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP_VRUML	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	63Y-VRU-ML	<p>CEMS = Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) is being used.</p> <p>Subpart Y Facility Type = New onshore loading terminal (located onshore or less than 0.5 miles from shore).</p> <p>Ballasting Operations = Operations other than or in addition to ballasting operations are performed at the facility.</p> <p>Vapor Balancing System = Emissions are not reduced by a vapor balancing system.</p> <p>Documenting Vapor Tightness = Electing to comply with the vapor tightness documentation in 40 CFR 63.567(b)(5)(ii).</p> <p>Vapor Pressure = Vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 10.3 kilopascals (1.5 psia) at standard conditions, 20° C and 760 mm Hg.</p> <p>Subpart BB Applicability = Marine vessel loading operations are not subject to and complying with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB.</p> <p>Subpart Y Control Device Type = Carbon adsorber with vacuum regeneration.</p> <p>Material Loaded = Both gasoline and crude oil.</p> <p>HAP Impurities Only = Marine vessel loading operations at loading berths transfer liquids containing organic hazardous air pollutants other than as impurities.</p> <p>Performance Test = Baseline temperature from performance test.</p> <p>Alternate Monitoring = Complying with the control device specific monitoring procedures in 40 CFR § 63.564.</p> <p>Source Emissions = Source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons.</p> <p>Alternate Test Procedure = Complying with the test procedures in 40 CFR § 63.565.</p> <p>Throughput = Source with throughput less than 10 M barrels and 200 M barrels.</p> <p>Vent Stream By-Pass = There are no valves that could route displaced vapors to the atmosphere.</p>	
LDRKS_0.1-	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	5211-LDRKS-0.1-	<p>Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.</p> <p>Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas, crude oil, condensate and gasoline.</p> <p>Transfer Type = Loading and unloading.</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia.</p>	
LPG_LOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	5211-LPG-LOAD	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal	
UNCONT_ML	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	5211-UNCONT-ML	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Marine terminal	
UNCONT_ML	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	63-UNCONT-ML	Subpart Y Facility Type = New onshore loading terminal (located onshore or less than 0.5 miles from shore).	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Ballasting Operations = Operations other than or in addition to ballasting operations are performed at the facility.</p> <p>Vapor Pressure = Vapor pressure is less than 10.3 kilopascals (1.5 psia) at standard conditions, 20° C and 760 mm Hg.</p>	
UNLDRKS	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE_ULRKS	<p>Existing Source = Source is an existing source</p> <p>Transfer Operation = Transfer rack only unloads organic liquids</p> <p>Transfer Volume = Ten million gallons or more of organic containing liquids are transferred by the organic loading distribution facility annually.</p> <p>Weight Percent HAP = Liquids transferred contain 98 percent by weight or greater HAP</p>	
VRU4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	5211-VRU-RL	<p>Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a carbon adsorption system.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.</p> <p>Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.</p> <p>Vapor Tight = Not all liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.</p> <p>Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas, crude oil, condensate and gasoline.</p> <p>Transfer Type = Only loading.</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia.</p> <p>Daily Throughput = Loading greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day.</p> <p>Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%.</p>	
VRU4	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE_VRURL	<p>Existing Source = Source is an existing source</p> <p>Transfer Operation = Transfer rack both loads and unloads organic liquids</p> <p>Transfer Volume = Ten million gallons or more of organic containing liquids are transferred by the organic loading distribution facility annually.</p> <p>Weight Percent HAP = Liquids transferred contain 98 percent by weight or greater HAP</p>	
HOHEATER	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDD_HOH	<p>CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Construction or reconstruction began after June 4, 2010.</p> <p>ANNUAL CAPACITY FACTOR = FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE ANNUAL CAPACITY FACTOR OF GREATER THAN 10%</p> <p>FUEL TYPE = NATURAL GAS</p>	
BOILER_1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC_BOILER1	<p>Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005.</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring.</p> <p>Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW).</p>	<p>-- Affected Pollutant - SO<sub>2</sub>: Deleted Reporting § 60.48c(j)</p> <p>-- Affected Pollutant - PM: Deleted Reporting § 60.48c(j)</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>SO2 Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring.</p> <p>Other Subparts = The facility is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts AAAA or KKKK, or under an approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBBB.</p> <p>SO2 Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring.</p> <p>Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW).</p> <p>Technology Type = None.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas.</p> <p>47C-Option = COMS exemption § 60.47c(f) for a facility that burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority.</p> <p>ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>30% Coal Duct Burner = The facility does not combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system; or more than 30% of the heat is from combustion of coal and less than 70% is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.</p>	<p>-- Affected Pollutant - PM (OPACITY): Deleted Reporting § 60.48c(j)</p> <p>60.48c(j) was removed from the requirements as boiler only burns natural gas.</p>
FUG_OLD	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	63EEEE-FUG-OLD	Component Service Hours = Pumps, valves or sampling connections at the Organic Loading Distribution Facility operate in organic HAP service 300 hours/yr or more.	
GRP_CONTML	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111-VCU	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	

\* - The "unit attributes" or operating conditions that determine what requirements apply

\*\* - Notes changes made to the automated results from the DSS, and a brief explanation why



## NSR Versus Title V FOP

The state of Texas has two Air permitting programs, New Source Review (NSR) and Title V Federal Operating Permits. The two programs are substantially different both in intent and permit content.

NSR is a preconstruction permitting program authorized by the Texas Clean Air Act and Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The processing of these permits is governed by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116.111. The Title V Federal Operating Program is a federal program authorized under Title V of the FCAA that has been delegated to the state of Texas to administer and is governed by 30 TAC Chapter 122. The major differences between the two permitting programs are listed in the table below:

NSR Permit	Federal Operating Permit(FOP)
Issued Prior to new Construction or modification of an existing facility	For initial permit with application shield, can be issued after operation commences; significant revisions require approval prior to operation.
Authorizes air emissions	Codifies existing applicable requirements, does not authorize new emissions
Ensures issued permits are protective of the environment and human health by conducting a health effects review and that requirement for best available control technology (BACT) is implemented.	Applicable requirements listed in permit are used by the inspectors to ensure proper operation of the site as authorized. Ensures that adequate monitoring is in place to allow compliance determination with the FOP.
Up to two Public notices may be required. Opportunity for public comment and contested case hearings for some authorizations.	One public notice required. Opportunity for public comments. No contested case hearings.
Applies to all point source emissions in the state.	Applies to all major sources and some non-major sources identified by the EPA.
Applies to facilities: a portion of site or individual emission sources	One or multiple FOPs cover the entire site (consists of multiple facilities)
Permits include terms and conditions under which the applicant must construct and operate its various equipment and processes on a facility basis.	Permits include terms and conditions that specify the general operational requirements of the site; and also include codification of all applicable requirements for emission units at the site.
Opportunity for EPA review for Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment (NA) permits for major sources.	Opportunity for EPA review, Affected states review, and a Public petition period for every FOP.
Permits have a table listing maximum emission limits for pollutants	Permit has an applicable requirements table and Periodic Monitoring (PM) / Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) tables which document applicable monitoring requirements.
Permits can be altered or amended upon application by company. Permits must be issued before construction or modification of facilities can begin.	Permits can be revised through several revision processes, which provide for different levels of public notice and opportunity to comment. Changes that would be significant revisions require that a revised permit be issued before those changes can be operated.
NSR permits are issued independent of FOP requirements.	FOP are independent of NSR permits, but contain a list of all NSR permits incorporated by reference

## New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. The Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. The following table specifies the permits by rule that apply to the site. All current permits by rule are contained in Chapter 106. Outdated 30 TAC Chapter 106 permits by rule may be viewed at the following Web site:

[www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical\\_rules/old106list/index106.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/old106list/index106.html)

Outdated Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following Web site:

[www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical\\_rules/oldselist/se\\_index.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/oldselist/se_index.html)

The status of air permits and applications and a link to the Air Permits Remote Document Server is located at the following Web site:

[www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air\\_status\\_permits.html](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html)

<b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits</b>	
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX1324M1	Issuance Date: 03/24/2016
<b>Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits By Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.</b>	
Authorization No.: 106594	Issuance Date: 03/24/2016
<b>Permits By Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area</b>	
Number: 106.183	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.262	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.472	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.476	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.478	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.512	Version No./Date: 06/13/2001

### **Emission Units and Emission Points**

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sand-blasting yard) is called an emission point. For New Source Review preconstruction permitting purposes, every emission unit has an associated emission point. Emission limits are listed in an NSR permit, associated with an emission point. This list of emission points and emission limits per pollutant is commonly referred to as the "Maximum Allowable Emission RateTable" or "MAERT for short. Specifically, the MAERT lists the Emission Point Number (EPN) that identifies the emission point, followed immediately by the Source Name, identifying the emission unit that is the source of those emissions on this table.

Thus, by reference, an emission unit in a Title V operating permit is linked by reference number to an NSR authorization, and its related emission point.

### **Monitoring Sufficiency**

Federal and state rules, 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and 30 TAC § 122.142(c) respectively, require that each federal operating permit include additional monitoring for applicable requirements that lack periodic or instrumental monitoring (which may include recordkeeping that serves as monitoring) that yields reliable data from a relevant time period that are representative of the emission unit's compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard. Furthermore, the federal operating permit must include compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements for emission sources that meet the applicability criteria of 40 CFR Part 64 in accordance with 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A) and 30 TAC § 122.604(b).

With the exception of any emission units listed in the Periodic Monitoring or CAM Summaries in the FOP, the TCEQ Executive Director has determined that the permit contains sufficient monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that assure compliance with the applicable requirements. If applicable, each emission unit that requires additional monitoring in the form of periodic monitoring or CAM is described in further detail under the Rationale for CAM/PM Methods Selected section following this paragraph.

### **Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected**

#### **Periodic Monitoring:**

The Federal Clean Air Act requires that each federal operating permit include monitoring sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Most of the emission limits and standards applicable to emission units at Title V sources include adequate monitoring to show that the units meet the limits and standards. For those requirements that do not include monitoring, or where the monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance, the federal operating permit must include such monitoring for the emission units affected. The following emission units are subject to periodic monitoring requirements because the emission units are subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement that does not already require monitoring, or the monitoring for the applicable requirement is not sufficient to assure compliance:

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: GRP_115ST	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112_115KST1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP_115ST	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112_115KST2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP_250ST	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112_250KST1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric shall be considered a deviation	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP_250ST	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112_250KST2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric shall be considered a deviation	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP_45ST	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112_45KST
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	



Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP_5080ST	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112_5080KST1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP_5080ST	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112_5080KST2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data in which the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the internal floating roof, the seals are detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to monitor VOC emissions by visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources. If the external or internal floating roof is operating in accordance with its design it will meet its control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP_CONTML	
Control Device ID No.: VCU1	Control Device Type: Vapor Combustor
Control Device ID No.: VCU2	Control Device Type: Vapor Combustor
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: 111-VCU
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: 15% opacity	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

## Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on February 7, 2017.

Site rating: 0.00 Company rating: 0.00

(High < 0.10; Satisfactory ≥ 0.10 and ≤ 55; Unsatisfactory > 55)

2. Has the permit changed on the basis of the compliance history or site/company rating? .....No

## Site/Permit Area Compliance Status Review

1. Were there any out-of-compliance units listed on Form OP-ACPS? .....No

2. Is a compliance plan and schedule included in the permit? .....No

## Available Unit Attribute Forms

OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes

OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes

OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes

OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes

OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes

OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes

OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes

OP-UA8 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes

OP-UA9 - Nonmetallic Mineral Process Plant Attributes

OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes

OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes

OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes

OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes

OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes

OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes

OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes

OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes

OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes

OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes

OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes

OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes

OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes

OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes

OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes

OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes

OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes

OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes

OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes

OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill Attributes

OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes

OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes

OP-UA33 - Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Attributes

OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes

OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes

OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes

OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes

OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes

OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes

OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes

OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes

OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes

OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes

OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes

OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes  
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes  
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes  
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes  
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes  
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes  
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices  
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes  
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes  
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes  
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes  
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes  
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes  
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes  
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes  
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes  
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes  
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes